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DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVI.

(CONCLUDED.)

Opposant, sans relâche, avec trop de prudence
Les *Guises* aux *Condés*, et la France a la France.
Toujours prête á s'unir avec ses ennemis
Et changeant d'intérêt, de rivaux, et d'amis.

LOUIS, Prince of Conde, brother to the King of Navarre, full of ambition and inquietude, and not restrained by similar interests, saw with grief the mediocrity of his fortune, answer so ill to the splendor of his birth. Without offices, governments, or employments to support him, he could not bear, but with a discontent which he took no pains to conceal, the excessive grandeur of the Guises, who monopolized for themselves the first dignities and fairest employments of the kingdom. To his personal mortification he joined the disgrace of the Constable, whose niece he had espoused. He was so strictly connected with him, and with the Marchal of Montmorency his son, that he saw in the humiliation of their house, the completion of his own misfortunes. The Admiral of Chatillon, and D'Andelot, his brother, irritated him still more by their advice. The first was an ambitious, but an able politician, who took a secret advantage of all occasions, to profit of troubles to raise himself to high power. The other, fiery, passionate, continually occupied in intrigues and plots, ceased not, by his discourse and example to nourish in the heart of Louis, the hatred already too deeply inkindled. This Prince, transported with rage, and almost reduced to despair, saw no resource for him, but by causing a revolution in the State.

Such was the situation of affairs—such the jealousies and animosites of the Grandees, ready, on the slightest occasion, to break out, in an open rupture, when, in the month of July 1559, happened the unexpected death of Henry IId. killed by accident in a tournament by Gabriel Count of Montmorency, one of the Captains of his guards.

Francis IId. his eldest son, with a weak understanding, and a delicate constitution, succeeded him. Those evils, which even under his father had been expected, hastened to make themselves felt, under his feeble reign. Secret enmities were easily changed into declared hatreds—and recourse was soon had to arms. The youth and imbecility of the King rendered him incapable of governing. It was necessary that he should have—not a guardian, because he had passed the age of fourteen years, the term fixed for the majority of the Kings of France; but Ministers, prudent and laborious, who should govern under his authority, until time should have fortified his understanding, and invigorated his Constitution. The ancient usage of the kingdom, called the Princes of the blood to this place—and indicated the King of Navarre, and the Prince de Conde, who united to the proximity of blood, an established reputation. The Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorrain, uncles of the King, by his marriage with the Queen of Scots, pretended that this honor belonged to them, in consideration of their long labors and services to the crown, but especially because they had in fact enjoyed it, during the life of the late King. Catherine of Medicis, mother of the King, expected to govern alone: She depended on the filial tenderness of her son—several examples authorised her pretensions—but she founded her strongest hopes on the divisions of the Grandees—and the terror of each faction, least the other should carry the point, facilitated her design.

The Guises were sensible that they wanted the advantage of being of the blood, to which the laws and customs of the nation had usually consided the government of the kingdom. They foresaw moreover, the empire which the councils of a mother would have over the mind of her son, still young and without experience. They resolved therefore, by joining and acting in concert with her, to divide a power which they despaired of obtaining entire. The Queen, a Princess of refined genius and masculine courage, knew that the Princes of the blood, suffered with impatience the authority and grandeur of Queens. She thought also, that as a stranger and an Italian she had occasion to fortify herself, with the support of some faction. She consented therefore cheerfully to combine with the Guises, whom she saw disposed to accept of part of that authority, which the Bourbons would have pretended to appropriate to themselves without partition. There was but one obstacle to the intimacy of this Union, and that was the unlucky connection of the Guises with the Dutchess of Valentinois, who had possessed the heart of the late King, to the time of his death. The occasion was pressing, and the importance of the business would not admit of delay. On one hand the Queen, to whom dissimulation was not difficult, agreed to *appear*, to forget the past, with the same moderation which she had shewn, in bearing with her rival during the life of her husband: On the other, the Guises occupied wholly with their present interest, easily betrayed their friend, by consenting that the Dutchess should be disgraced and dismissed from the Court—They only required that she should not be totally stripped of those immense riches, which must one day revert to the Duke of Aumale, their brother.

The King of Navarre, was then absent, and very discontented with the King and the Court, who, in the treaty concluded with Spain, had given no attention to his interests, nor to the restitution of his States. The new coalition at Court had, with great address, disembarrassed themselves of the Constable, by deputing him to do the honors of the obsequies of Henry the second. The personage who has that commission, must not absent himself from the place where the body is deposited, during the three and thirty days that the funeral pomp continues. Artifice and accident, having thus removed the two great obstacles, it was not difficult to obtain, of Francis the second, seduced by the caresses and the charms of his Scottish Queen, an arrangement by which he placed the reins of government, in the hands of his nearest relations. Every thing which concerned the war, was committed to the Duke of Guise. The Cardinal had the departments of Justice and Finance—and the Queen mother the superintendance of all parts of the government. To establish their measures, which had so well succeeded, and that the complaints and intrigues of the disaffected might not shake the resolution of the King, and disarrange their plan, there was no doubt but the first stroke of their policy would fall upon the Constable, whose prudence and credit were dreaded by the Guises, and against whom the Queen had for some time entertained a secret aversion. The Guises feared him, on account of the jealousy, which for a long time had openly divided their houses—because, notwithstanding the fall of his favour at court, the reputation of his wisdom, preserved him a great influence throughout the whole kingdom. In their secret interviews with the King, they artfully drew the conversation to this subject, and exaggerated to him the reputation which the Constable enjoyed.

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COLONIES,

Presented to the National Assembly, in the name of the Committee appointed for that purpose, the 23d March, 1790.

By Mr. BARNAVE, Deputy from Dauphiny.

CONCLUDED.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

12th IF at the time when the parochial Assembly is formed, there should exist in the colony, a colonial Assembly antecedently elected, and if this Assembly has not declared that it judges it advantageous to the colony to replace it by a new one, the parochial Assembly shall begin by examining the question themselves; It shall weigh all the reasons which can decide or authorize the existing colonial Assembly, to fulfil the functions pointed out by the decree of the National Assembly, or to substitute in its place a new Assembly, elected agreeably to the present instruction.

13th. The parochial Assembly shall be bound to make up its opinion within fifteen days, reckoning from that when the proclamation shall have been made, and to give immediate knowledge thereof to the governor of the colony, and to the colonial Assembly. Its opinion shall be reckoned for so many votes as it ought to send deputies to the colonial Assembly, in conformity with this instruction.

14th. Whenever the term in which all the parishes should have explained themselves, has elapsed, the governor of the colony shall verify the number of the parishes which have given their opinion in favor of a new Assembly; he shall make the result thereof known by publication, with the names of all the parishes which have deliberated, the choice which each has made, and the number of votes which it ought to have, in proportion to the number of its active citizens; he shall notify likewise this same result to all the parishes of the colony.

15th. If the desire for forming a new Assembly has not been expressed by the majority of the votes of the several parishes, the colonial Assembly already elected, shall continue to exist, and shall be charged with all the functions indicated in the decree of the National Assembly, and consequently they shall not proceed in the parishes to new elections; if on the contrary, the desire for forming a new Assembly is expressed by the majority of the votes of the parishes, all the powers of the existing colonial Assembly shall cease, and they shall proceed without delay in all the parishes, to new elections, in the same manner as if no colonial Assembly had existed at the arrival of the decree; observing that the members, either of the colonial Assembly or of the existing provincial Assemblies, may be elected upon the same conditions as the other citizens, to the new Assembly.

16th. The colonial Assembly formed or not formed in the manner abovementioned, shall organize itself and proceed as appears suitable to it, and shall fulfil the functions set forth in the decree of the National Assembly, of the 8th inst. observing to conform themselves in their labors on the constitution, to the maxims announced in the following articles.

17th. In organizing the legislative power, they will recollect, that the laws designed for the regulation of the colonies, meditated and prepared in their bosom, shall not have an entire and definitive existence, before they have been decreed by the National Assembly, and sanctioned by the King; that if the laws purely internal, can, in cases of pressing necessity, be provisionally executed with the sanction of a governor, and reserving the definitive approbation of the King, and of the legislature of France, the laws that are proposed, which respect external concerns, and which can in no wise change or modify the connections between the colonies and the metropolis, can receive not even a provisional execution, before it has been consecrated by the national will; it being understood however, that the momentary exceptions, are not comprehended under the denomination of laws, which respect the importation of provisions, which may take place, in case of pressing necessity, and with the sanction of the governor.

18th. In organizing the executive power, they shall observe that the King of the people of France, is, as well in the colony, as throughout the empire, the only chief and supreme head of this part of the public power. The tribunals, the administration, the military forces, shall acknowledge him for their chief; he shall be represented in the colony by a governor, whom he shall have appointed, and who, in cases of pressing necessity, shall exercise his authority provisionally; but always observing the express reservation of his definitive approbation.

DRAFT OF A DECREE,
Proposed by the Committee.

The National Assembly, after having heard read the *instructions* digested by the committee of the colonies, in execution of its decrees of the 8th inst. for the colonies of St. Domingo, to which are annexed the small Islands of la Tortue, la Gonave, and Isle a Vaches, for the colonies of Martinico, Guadaloupe, to which are annexed the small Island of Desirada, Maria Salante, les Saints; the French part of the Island of St. Martins, Cayenne and Guiana, St. Lucia, Tobago, the Island of France and Bourbon, has declared its approbation and adoption of the said instructions in their fullest extent; consequently it decrees that they shall be transcribed on the process verbal of the session, and that its President shall wait upon the King, to pray him to give them his approbation.

It moreover decrees that the King shall be supplicated immediately to dispatch the said instructions, as well as the present decree and that of the 8th inst. respecting the colonies, to the governors established by his Majesty in each of the said colonies, who shall observe and execute the said instructions decrees, as far as concerns them, under penalty of being responsible for the consequences, and without the necessity of their being registered or published by any tribunals.

Moreover the National Assembly declares, that it does not mean to enact any thing for the pre-

ſent with reſpect to the French eſtabliſhments in the different parts of the world, not mentioned in the preſent decree, which by reaſon of their ſituation, or being of leſs importance, have not appeared deſerving of being comprehended in the diſpoſitions decreed for the colonies.

NOTE.

This inſtruction is calculated for all the colonies mentioned in the decree, with this difference:

1ſt. *That with reſpect to Martinico, the firſt place of aſſembling the colonial Aſſembly ſhall be at Fort Royal; at Guadaloupe, Baſſeterre; at Cayenne, Cayenne; at St. Lucia, the Carenage; Tobago, Fort Louis; the Iſle of France, Fort Louis; at Bourbon, St. Dennis.*

2d. *That in Martinico, Guadaloupe, the Iſle of France and Bourbon, there ſhall be appointed in the pariſhes, one deputy for every 50 active citizens; in Cayenne and Guiana, one for every 25; in St. Lucia, one for every 20; in Tobago, one for every 10, obſerving the ſame regulations as at St. Domingo, for the fractional numbers, and for the pariſhes which have not the number of citizens mentioned.*

3d. *That in the inſtructions ſent to theſe colonies, there ſhall be ſuppreſſed in the firſt article, what concerns the provincial Aſſemblies, provided none exiſt but at St. Domingo.*

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 24.

THIS day the Count de Mirabeau propoſed to the Aſſembly an amendment of one of the articles of the decree on the right of making peace and war, viz. "That no treaties that ſhould be at any time entered into with foreign powers, whether of commerce or alliance, ſhould be valid, till ratified by the National Aſſembly." This amendment was agreed to. He then propoſed an additional article, viz. "That all treaties, or conventions, that had been entered into with foreign powers in the King's name, down to the preſent time, ſhall be examined by a ſpecial Committee, choſen by the Aſſembly, who ſhall, previous to the end of the preſent ſeſſion, make a report thereon, to the end, that the Aſſembly may determine which of them ought to be ratified, and to what extent they ought to continue in force. This article meeting with general diſapprobation, M. de Mirabeau conſented to withdraw it, and the queſtion was adjourned.

Two letters were then read from the Municipality of Montauban, ſtating that tranquility was reſtored in that city, that the National guard was new modelled, and that the Proteſtants forgetting their diſaſters, were intent on contributing to the happineſs of the people. The Municipality expreſſed their anxiety to the Aſſembly on the bad conſequences of ſending a detachment of the militia of Bordeaux to Montauban, and requeſted the Aſſembly to conſider the ſubject, and make a new decree. The two letters were ordered to the Committee of Reports.

PROVIDENCE, JULY 24.

Laſt Saturday afternoon we had ſome rain here, attended with ſharp lightning. The wind blew heavy in the bay, and one veſſel was in danger of foundering at her anchors. The ſloop Venus, of Norwich, bound from hence to Newport, came to anchor under Warwick neck, and was afterwards ſtruck by a flaſh of lightning, that tore off ſeveral feet of her maſt, which, with the rigging, went overboard; the remainder of the maſt was ſhivered, the ſplinters flying to a conſiderable diſtance, and ſeveral buts above water were ſtarted, but providentially none of the people were injured. She was next day towed into Newport.

A correſpondent at Rehoboth informs, that in the thunder-ſtorm on Saturday afternoon the lightning ſtruck a row of button-wood trees, into which rails had been let for fence, within three rods of the houſe of Dr. Samuel Allen, and ran from tree to tree upon the fence, ſhivering the rails, throwing ſplinters many rods in all directions, and ploughing the ground in ſeveral places. Its effects were diſcoverable on 13 of the trees. Five men that had been reaping, and who were within a few rods of the place, as alſo the people in the houſe, felt a conſiderable ſhock, but happily no perſon was hurt.

An excellent machine for clearing docks, deepening the beds of rivers, &c. on a moſt ingenious model, has been conſtructed here, and is now in operation.—

BOSTON, JULY 28.

Extract of a letter from the Right. Hon. Viſcount DE PONTEVES, *to M.* DE LETOMBE, *dated on board the* Illuſtre, *Fort Royal, June 24th.*

"I HAVE the honor to ſend you duplicates of the papers incloſed in my diſpatches of the 17th inſt.—Eighty of the banditti have been taken up—ſeveral of whom will probably be ſeverely puniſhed here, and the others ſent to France. The Mulattoes have been releaſed—eight only remain now in jail.

"The Colonial General Aſſembly conſtituted directly in conformity to the decree of the National Aſſembly, will re-unite and accompliſh the neceſſary meaſures to ſecure a durable tranquility, which is the only means favorable to commerce."

THE TABLET.——No. CXXXVII.

"*It is impoſſible to love a ſecond time the thing that we have once truly ceaſed to love.*"

WITHOUT examining whether this maxim be true in all caſes, I will ſelect a few inſtances in which its truth cannot be queſtioned. I believe it will be confeſſed that a man, who has once loſt his attachment to his country, cannot afterwards view it with any degree of complacency. That men do not love their country from any abſtract reaſoning about its merit, appears from this circumſtance, that the inhabitants of the worſt country in the world may be ardently attached to it; and thoſe of the beſt country may be violently averſe to it. The moſt powerful and univerſal cauſe of love to any country, is, a reſidence in it, at that period of life when firſt impreſſions are formed, and when the force of example is ſtrong and irreſiſtable. Such a glow of affection may be excited in favor of a local ſituation, that it will require an extraordinary incident to eradicate it. The difficulty of deſtroying this attachment conſtitutes the difficulty of reviving it. The ſoul cannot eaſily forget the agitation it muſt have been thrown into, by ſo violent a cauſe, as that which can extinguiſh the love of country. A man, who from an inherent perverſeneſs of heart, becomes a traitor to his country, muſt of courſe loſe his love of it, becauſe being perpetually conſcious that he is hated, and deſerves to be ſo, his own feelings muſt acquire a congenial caſt. In like manner, a perſon who ſeriouſly believes, he has received ſome flagrant injury from his country, may be ſo irritated by a ſenſe of his wrongs, that his reſentment totally abſorbs every delightful ſenſation in its favor. His former affections become transformed into hatred and revenge, and he can never enjoy any impulſes of patriotiſm afterwards.

It is an obſervation no leſs true than common, that the moſt violent and laſting diſputes exiſt among thoſe who were once in habits of the ſtricteſt intimacy and friendſhip. When friends ſeriouſly diſagree, it can only reſult from ſome circumſtance calculated to excite ſo high a degree of provocation as cannot eaſily be forgotten. Family quarrels are, of all others, the moſt bitter and unrelenting. There may be a ſuſpenſion of friendſhip upon ſome ſlight cauſes of diſagreement, but this is very different from thoſe ſevere and deep-rooted enmities, which create in the heart ſentiments of real diſguſt and malevolence. Theſe once formed in the breaſts of perſons, who have formerly been on a footing of cordial eſteem and good will, will perhaps never be eradicated. The maxim contained in the motto may therefore be true as it applies to a friend; that we can never love him a ſecond time, whom we have once truly ceaſed to love. This view of the ſubject ſhould induce us to guard againſt cheriſhing any cauſes of diſguſt either againſt our friends or our country; for it is a moſt melancholy, as well as a moſt diſgraceful circumſtance to have a heart in which the ſentiments of patriotiſm or friendſhip delight not to dwell.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Debate on the Amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to aſſume a part of the State Debts.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. JACKSON.

THE ſecond argument of the gentleman is, that ſome States have taken upon themſelves greater ſums than their proportions or abilities to pay.

This, Sir, I think dubious, nor can it be aſcertained but by a ſettlement of accounts, which alone can determine.—But, Sir, let us examine on the principles of equity, the claims of the two States which complain the moſt, Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina. The former has, it is ſaid, greatly exceeded her quota. The fair method to judge of this, is to compare her exertions during the war with her ability. This ſolid principle of judging, has been loſt ſight of, although contended for, when the bill for the ſettlement of accounts was before the houſe. At the commencement of the war there is no doubt but the citizens of Maſſachuſetts in and near Boſton, ſuffered conſiderabiy; but from the evacuation of that city to the end of the war, ſhe felt the advantages rather than the diſadvantages of war—She carried on the medium of commerce for the Union—her merchants and her country of courſe were enriched—ſhe became enabled therefore to make greater exertions, and no doubt did her part. Contraſt this with ſome others of the States—overrun by the enemy—houſes and plantations deſtroyed—commerce arreſted—merchants and citizens totally ruined, and the moſt opulent families beggared. I will leave to the gentlemen from Maſſachuſetts themſelves—I will appeal to their candor to determine if their debt was double the amount, which was the better fate.

South-Carolina I ſhall however be told is on the other ſcale, and in a great meaſure, I will grant it.

The difficulties of that State have been great—the merits of her citizens many, and her ſufferings out of proportion with moſt, but not all of the States. North-Carolina and New-Jerſey ſuffered nearly as much, and Georgia more. A great proportion of the wealth of South-Carolina was preſerved by perſons who took protection, or who reſided in Europe the greateſt part of the war—this was not the caſe with Georgia, her citizens were totally beggared, and her country left a wild uninhabited deſart; few of thoſe who took protection remaining. That wealth preſerved, left South-Carolina yet in a State of affluence—ſhe would in the former Congreſs have felt herſelf inſulted if ſhe had been conſidered ſecond in reſource to any State in the Union. She is as great now in reſource, and I believe that I ſpeak with juſtice when I advance that three-fourths of the back inhabitants of that State are oppoſed to the meaſure. Sir, they are republicans who have fought and bled for the cauſe of liberty, and know the value of it. I know and regard them, ſuch, and although I wiſh not to wound the feelings of any gentleman preſent, I aſſert that they will ſee through this thin veiled artifice to take their portion of State power from them, and they will feel that continual drain of ſpecie which muſt take place to ſatisfy the appetites of baſking ſpeculators at the ſeat of government.

The 3d. argument is, that the funds out of which thoſe debts ought to be paid, are by the conſtitution put under the direction of the federal government, and this done by the people for the expreſs purpoſe of paying the debts of the United States of which theſe are a part.

This argument is in a great meaſure done away—Congreſs have rejected the exciſe, as impolitic and improper—the impoſt alone is taken, and this is not grumbled at—the States gave it years ago when the payment of State debts was not thought of. The journal the gentleman has referred to does not include the State debts—the impoſt of 5 per cent. was required from the States for the payment of the real debt of the Union—ſuppoſe all the States had agreed to that meaſure, would they not ſtill have paid their own debts?

The 4th argument that impoſts and exciſes can be beſt managed under one direction falls with the third—exciſes are rejected, and I hope the houſe have no intention of bringing them forward again—I truſt that Congreſs will not be like the long parliament—foſter them in ſecret whilſt they openly diſavow them.

The 5th argument of the gentleman if it is not fully refuted by my reply to his firſt and ſecond, can be eaſily accompliſhed.

It is, that equal juſtice ought to be done to all the creditors, but this cannot be done by individual States; ſome of them being unable to make proviſion; burthened beyond their quota, and deprived of former revenues.

By the preſent mode, the argument is defeated, for the creditors are not on a footing—the whole is not aſſumed—a proportion will therefore ſtill be left to the mercy of the States, which may be as backward in their payments now, as formerly. Without the aſſumption at all, the diſtinction was not hard to be borne. It was to be borne. It was only between the State creditors and thoſe of the Union. At preſent, the diſtinction is between the ſame State creditors—thoſe who will benefit are the ſpeculators near the ſeat of government, and thoſe near the commiſſioners; whilſt thoſe at a diſtance and who in moſt probability are the only original holders, will not be benefited. The creditors of one State are not even on a footing with thoſe of another. Maſſachuſetts, South and North-Carolina, have the one half of 21,000,000 allotted them——the two former have near their whole debt. I will call on gentlemen to know if any within this houſe, can ſuppoſe they have a ballance of 10,000,000 due them? The amount of the debt of Georgia is more than was ſuppoſed, it amounts to ſeven hundred thouſand dollars—three hundred thouſand of which are only to be aſſumed. If the meaſure is wiſe, the whole ought to be aſſumed.

I am not for this partial method—either the aſſumption ought to be proportioned to the repreſentation, or taken generally, or certificates ought to iſſue to the States for what they have ſunk, as to individuals.

The 6th argument is, that the meaſure is founded in good policy, as well as juſtice, as it will promote harmony among creditors and different States, attach them to the government and facilitate operations.

That it is not founded in juſtice I think has been pretty well ſhewn—Its policy was clearly proved at a former day, to have been a conſolidation of the government; and Sir, I believe with it a conſolidation of the people's liberties.—The object certainly was the abſorbing the whole of the State powers within the vortex of the all devouring general government—ſeven years were we fighting to eſtabliſh props for liberty, and in leſs than two years, ſince the adoption of the conſtitution, are we trying to kick them all away, and he is the ableſt politician and the beſt man of the day, who can do moſt to deſtroy the child of liberty of his own raiſing. A friend Sir, to the State governments, or the liberties of the people, is as much loſt at the preſent day, as if he had belonged to the laſt century, and had a reſurrection in the preſent age.

But, Sir, if ſo much of this patriotiſm is loſt near the ſeat of government, let us not ſuppoſe it is the caſe with the whole of the United States—The States will not tamely ſubmit to a meaſure calculated to diſtreſs, and manifeſtly founded in injuſtice and the ruin of the State governments.---So far will it be from producing the harmony the gentleman has ſuppoſed, that I think I can venture to propheſy, it will occaſion diſcord and generate rancour againſt the Union. For if it benefits one part of the United States, it oppreſſes another. If it lulls the Shayſes of the north, it will rouſe the Sullivans of the ſouth. *(To be continued.)*

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

MR. GILMAN of the joint committee for enrolled bills reported, that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled the following bills—

1. "An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels."

2. "An Act for the relief of John Stewart, and John Davidſon."

3. "An Act to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, entitled, An Act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office."

4. "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States."

The above were then ſigned by the Speaker—and afterwards preſented to the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The Report of the Secretary at War on the petition of Lady Stirling, was read the ſecond time, and agreed to.

The following Reſolution was then paſſed, viz. *Reſolved*, That there be paid to Sarah Stirling, the widow of the late Major General Lord Stirling, the ſum of ſix thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-two dollars, being the half pay of a Major-General in the late American Army for the term of ſeven years.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Thatcher, and Mr. Aſhe, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the purpoſe.

Mr. Jackſon gave notice that he ſhould to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the aſſumption of three hundred thouſand dollars State debt, on account of the State of Georgia, in addition to the ſum in the Funding Bill.

Mr. Ames moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to declare the conſent of Congreſs to an Act of the State of Rhode-Iſland, paſſed before the adoption of the Conſtitution by that State, laying a duty on Tonnage for the purpoſe of enabling an incorporated company to improve the navigation of Providence River.

Mr. Smith, (M.) obſerved, that the proviſion ought to be general—There are, ſaid he, ſeveral other rivers in States that have incorporated companies for the purpoſe of improving the navigation of thoſe rivers. He mentioned the Potowmac, and Petapſco rivers.

After ſome debate the motion was amended by adding Savanna river in Georgia, and Petapſco river in Maryland—and then a committee was appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Seney, to bring in a bill.

The Speaker introduced a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, encloſing his accounts for the laſt quarter.

The report of the committee on the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, was taken into conſideration. The report being in favor of the petitioner, conſiderable debate enſued. The report was finally negatived.

Mr. Parker gave notice that he ſhould to-mor-

row move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, to open an interior navigation between thoſe States, by cutting a navigable canal.

Mr. Smith laid two reſolutions on the table reſpecting the diſpoſal of lands in the Weſtern Territory, during the receſs of Congreſs.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Several petitions were read.

Mr. Parker's motion for leave to bring in a bill authorizing the States of Virginia and North-Carolina to open an inland navigation between thoſe States, was taken into conſideration.

Conſiderable debate enſued reſpecting the propriety of Congreſs' interfering in a buſineſs of this kind; a committee was finally appointed to bring in a bill, conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Steele and Mr. Wadſworth.

Mr. Jackſon (agreeable to notice given) moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the debts of the State of Georgia; this motion after ſome debate, was agreed to, and a commitee appointed.

Mr. Ames reported a bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the States of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, for laying a duty on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, entering the ports of Providence, Petapſco and Savanna; this bill after ſome amendments, and going through the cuſtomary forms, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Jackſon of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the debts of the State of Georgia, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Madiſon laid a motion on the table for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for adding two Commiſſioners to the preſent board, appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and individual States.

Adjourned.

ERRATA.

In Mr. JACKSON's ſpeech in our laſt—in 7th paragraph, for "State," read States; 8th paragraph, inſtead of New-Hampſhirr and Georgia ought to receive, if a juſt quota was allowed, as the 65th part, &c. read New-Hampſhire and Georgia ought to receive if a juſt quota was allowed as three ſixty-fifth parts of 21,000,000 ---992,307 dollars each; 9th paragraph, inſtead of "if ſtate debts the ſtate ought to pay the debts, &c." read, If ſtate debts, *no* ſtate ought to pay the debts of other States; 10th paragraph, 1ſt line, for "argument" read *arguments*.

Advices by the Packet Cheſterfield.

NAMUR, May 24.

YESTERDAY our troops, to the number of 6000, divided into three columns, the firſt commanded by the Count de Lanoy, the ſecond by M. Van Dam, and the third by General de Schoenfeld, made an attack upon the Auſtrians, but were repulſed and routed, one column after another, with the loſs of 14 cannon, their ammunition, above 800 ſtand of arms, carriages of every kind, and ſome cheſts. They this day returned to the attack, divided into three columns, and were again routed, with the loſs of one ſix pounder, and another piece of a ſmaller bore. Rochefort is full of our killed, who, with the wounded, are reckoned 800, beſides 82 taken priſoners. The Auſtrians in the affair yeſterday had four men and one horſe killed, and this day they had, according to the accounts we have received five men killed, and 16 wounded.

LONDON, June 1.

A private letter from Stockholm, of the 7th inſtant, mentions, that Baron Hamilton had juſt arrived in that city, with the important intelligence, that General Armfeldt, who commanded the poſt of Karnakoſki, having been attacked on the 20th ult, by a large body of Ruſſians commanded by General Igelſtram, had made ſo ſpirited a defence, that he beat back the enemy, who left 200 dead on the field. The King being informed of this attack on General Armfeldt, formed a deſign to diſlodge the Ruſſians from the poſt they then held. Accordingly, his Majeſty in conſequence of this reſolution, put himſelf at the head of nine battalions of infantry, and two ſquadrons of horſe, and attacked the enemy with the greateſt impetuoſity. The victory was warmly conteſted, and remained indeciſive for four hours, but at laſt the Ruſſians gave way, when they ſaw General Deniſaw, their commander, fall. The enemy fought with the greateſt bravery, but loſt a number of men, and many priſoners are taken. The ſame letter adds, that the King ſubmits to the greateſt hardſhips, and ſometimes paſſes near 30 hours without nouriſhment of any kind, and ſleeps in a tent on the graſs. It is alſo ſaid, to be paſt a doubt, that the King will take the command, in perſon, of the fleet of gallies now preparing.

Advices from Conſtantinople of a late date confirm the former accounts of the death of the Grand Vizir, the venerable Haſſan Pacha.—This old and faithful miniſter of the Porte is ſaid to have fallen a ſacrifice to the intrigues of the Divan, who were piqued to have an enemy to their meaſures at the head of their army.—The young Sultan, Abdel Hamet, loved him with the affection of a father, and on the news of his death was inconſolable. He had determined, it is ſaid, to have followed his advice had he lived, and entered into a treaty for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace. But the majority of the Divan being of a different way of thinking, he has yielded to their opinion; and orders have been iſſued for proſecuting the war with the utmoſt rigour.

JUNE 3.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords proceeded farther on the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

Agreed to ſit again in Weſtminſter Hall on Monday.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 19.

"A courier arrived by expreſs in this capital on the 17th inſt. with diſpatches from the Court of Berlin.—A Cabinet Council was in conſequence immediately called, and from the orders that we underſtand have been ſince ſent to Marſhal Laudohn, it is the prevailing opinion here, that a rupture between the two powers is inevitable.

"As to the war with Turks, we are preparing for a vigorous campaign. The Prince of Cobourg is at the head of the army appointed to act againſt Widin; and he has already cauſed temporary bridges to be conſtructed over the Danube and Timock, to keep open the communication with Wallachia. Thirty-two veſſels have been diſpatched by the commander in chief at Belgrade laden with artillery and ammunition, to aſſiſt in this undertaking.

It appears that two hundred perſons loſt their lives when the grand magazine, belonging to the Auſtrians, lately blew up at Cladova, and that this diſaſter has delayed the bombardment of Widin.

JUNE 5.

During the preſent ſituation of affairs between England and Spain, ſome Brokers have found it worth their while to expend near 2000l. in bringing over falſe expreſſes and fraudulent meſſengers, on purpoſe to carry their different points in the Alley. They have been the firſt who have brought to perfection, "the complete art of letter-writing."

Yeſterday being the King's birth day, His Majeſty entered the 53d year of his age, there was a very numerous and brilliant Drawing Room at St. James's Palace.

Very alarming accounts have been received of the diſpoſition for tumult among the lower orders of the people of Ireland. The buſineſs of the tythes ſeems to be the moſt obnoxious.

From Berlin we learn that the Count Schulenberg de Blumberg, Secretary of State for the War Department to the King of Pruſſia, has ſhot himſelf. He had failed in providing the neceſſary magazines in Sileſia, and being to appear at Potzdam, he blew out his brains.

The Imperialiſts, in refuſing quarter to the Patriots after the late action, acted, it may be hoped, rather from immediate reſentment than from expreſs orders, or any permanent intention of cruelty. After the example of the unſucceſsful barbarities of Philip the ſecond, and the Duke of Alva, committed in an age, when ſuch practices excited leſs abhorrence than at preſent, Leopold muſt have loſt all ſenſe of intereſt and uſe of hiſtory, if he has recourſe to cruelty as an inſtrument of war.

Advices have been received which may be relied on, that Lord Auckland, our Ambaſſador extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at the Hague, has ſignified to their high mightineſſes the probability of our requiring the ſuccours ſtipulated for in the defenſive treaty between the two countries, and received for anſwer, that they ſhould be granted as ſoon as demanded.

The moſt vigorous preparations are making for a ſecret expedition on the Spaniſh main, directly that any unfavorable or equivocal anſwer is received from the court of Madrid: ſix regiments of infantry and two companies of artillery, are preparing for immediate embarkation; they are to be eſcorted under convoy of ſeven ſhips of the line, three frigates and two fire ſhips.

Mr. Pitt's demands on the court of Spain for the late injury to our commerce and the inſult to the Britiſh flag, are ſaid to be,

1. An excluſive ſettlement to the Engliſh in Nootka Sound.
2. A full compenſation for all the incidental expences attending the preſent argument; and
3. The full payment of the Manilla ranſom in the war 1760, by inſtalments. The whole to be liquidated in three years.

Admiral Barrington left town yeſterday morning to take the command of the fleet at Portſmouth, which conſiſts of ſeventeen ſail of the line, and it is confidently ſaid will proceed to ſea this day.

The Swedes have taken two Dutch veſſels with 100,000l. of ſilver on board, deſtined for Peterſburgh. They have declared ſilver to be contraband, as it is a *ſinew* of war.

"Laſt night arrived at Spithead, his majeſty's ſhip the Pomona, Capt. Savage, the Sybil frigate from the Weſt-Indies, and a Dutch frigate of 28 guns from Gibraltar, which brings an expreſs that the Spaniards have manned and ready for ſea, only waiting orders for that purpoſe, 17 ſail of men of war, and that ſix ſail of the line ſailed for the Weſt-Indies with ſtores, tranſports and 1000 troops."

A paper of the 5th of June ſtates—That a meſſage from Madrid had brought the following intelligence:—"That the Spaniſh Court heard with ſurpriſe of the extenſive armaments going on in the ports of Great-Britain. *That they did not dread a war—but that they wiſhed for the continuance of peace*; that therefore they were ready to enter into an explanation on the points which appeared to be miſunderſtood between them.

Private accounts by the Packet ſtate. That the ſhips of Great Britain now equipped and ready for ſea amount to SIXTY ſail of the line—That twelve flags are hoiſted, and impreſſments conſtantly taking place, and every exertion making to commence the war with advantage.

It is rumoured, that one of the ſhips that were lately diſpatched with ſealed inſtructions, is deſtined to New-York, with an offer to the Americans of very advantageous terms for an alliance offenſive and defenſive.

HUNGARY.

The political influenza of Europe pervades the provinces of this kingdom.

They have reſolved in their popular aſſemblies that the Crown is elective.

And they have no objection to chooſe Leopold for their ſovereign, provided,

"There be a triennial convocation of the States of the kingdom.

"That no laws be in force but ſuch as are paſſed by the general Convocation.

"And finally, that the ſtanding army conſiſt of national troops.

Leſt this political ferment ſhould ſubſide into frigid indifference, or calm ſubmiſſion to the authority of the ſovereign, great care is taken to tranſlate and circulate the moſt inflammatory writings that France, in the moment of independence and intoxication, has produced.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The report that the Emperor of Morocco had been murdered by one of his ſons, is without foundation. That brutal Monarch indeed is no more; but he did not die an unnatural or violent death.

He died on the 11th of April at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, near Sallee.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

Doctor PRICE of London ſpeaking of the "Defence of the American Conſtitutions" in a letter to a friend ſays—

I cannot be ſorry that I have given occaſion for it *(the Defence)* by the publication of Mr. TURGOT's letter; at the time of this publication I was entirely ignorant that Mr. ADAMS had delivered any opinion with reſpect to the ſentiment in the paſſage of Mr. TURGOT's letter, to which he has objected; I have writ ſeveral letters to America, and in ſome of them have taken occaſion to mention this publication, and to ſay that I am convinced of the main point which it is intended to prove; and that I wiſh I had inſerted a note to ſignify the difference of opinion between Mr. TURGOT and me on that point. The ſubject of civil government, next to religion, is of the higheſt importance to mankind; it is now I believe, better underſtood than ever it was. Dr. ADAMS' defence will furniſh a help towards farther improvement; and the United States will I hope, give ſuch an example of this improvement as will be uſeful to the world.

☞ *The Defence of the American Conſtitutions may be had of Berry and Rogers——Hanover Square.*

The following accompanied the "Act making further proviſion for the debt of the United States," as amended by the Senate, and ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday.

ESTIMATE of annual Intereſt to be immediately paid on the original Debt of the United States.

	Dollars. Cts.	*Dollars.* Cts.
On the Principal of the liquidated debt,	27,383,917 70	
On the Specie Value of unliquidated debt, taken at	800,000	
	28,183,917 70	
	At 4 pr. cent.	1,127,356 70
On the Intereſt to the End of the preſent Year, including indents,	13,039,168 20	
	At 3 pr. cent.	390,905 04
	Dollars,	1,518,261 74
	Brought down,	1,518,261 74
Intereſt on the Foreign Debt for one year,		542,599 60
Eſtimate for the current Service,		600,000
	Dollars,	2,660,861 40

WAYS AND MEANS.

		Dollars.
Eſtimated Amount of the preſent Duties,		1,800,000
INCREASE OF DUTIES, viz.		
1,000,000 Gallons of Wine, mean increaſe	11 Cents,	110,000
4,000,000 do. diſtilled Spirits,	ditto 5	200,000
2,000,000 lbs. Tea,	6	120,000
1,600,000 lbs. Coffee,	1½	24,000
22,000,000 lbs. Sugar,	½	110,000
260,000 lbs. Pepper,	4	10,400
540,000 lbs. Pimento,	3	16,200
1,500,000 Buſhels of Salt,	6	90,000
6,000,000 Gallons of Molaſſes,	½	30,000
Increaſe in ad valorem rates,		250,000
		2,760,600
Expence of Collection and Drawbacks, 5 pr. cent.		138,030
	Dollars,	2,622,570

Extract of a letter, dated 9th June, from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"An expreſs has been received from the Spaniſh court, that they had agreed, *to make ſatisfaction*, and *indemnify* the owners of the *Britiſh ſhips taken*; and to *negotiate* on the *matters in diſpute* between the two nations."

The ſoil of freedom is rich—it produces however, among a variety of excellent plants, ſome of the rankeſt weeds in creation—Theſe ſometimes flouriſh to the deſtruction of the generous productions indigenous to it—and when they once obtain a predominancy, nothing but briars and thorns are found therein.

Truth and honor are rare qualities among mankind: What with the different ideas men entertain of theſe ſubjects—the local biaſſes of ſome—the prejudices of others—and the ſelfiſh principle in *all*—ſo extremely difficult is it for the people to ſelect the beſt characters for legiſlative appointments, that the buſineſs is reduced to a meer lottery, in which experience too often ſhews that there are more blanks than prizes.

On Monday laſt the Supreme Court of the United States met at the Exchange, in this city—Preſent, his honor Chief Juſtice *Jay*, aſſociate Judges, their honors *James Wilſon*, *William Cuſhing*, *John Blair* and *James Iredell*, Eſquires; Hon. *E. Randolph*, Eſq. Attorney General. Adjourned till yeſterday—when the Court again met, and adjourned till January next.

Hon. *Richard Baſſett* and *John Vining* Eſq. of the State of Delaware, and *Barnabas Bidwell*, Eſq. of the State of Connecticut, were admitted Counſellors of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ LOST, between *popularity* ſtreet and the narrow lane of *jealouſy*, THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, a folio pamphlet. Whoever will return it to the Owners ſhall receive the thanks of his country. PUBLIC CREDIT.

N. B. The defaced, mutilated Book, ſent laſt week, ſuppoſed to be the one advertized, is not the work in queſtion.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— -NEW-YORK.

Sloop Federal-Hall, Paſture, Norfolk, 4 days.
Packet Cheſterfield, Scuyler, Falmouth and Halliſax, 50
Schooner Holker, Taylor, Philadelphia, 8
Brig Peggy, Clay, Aux-Cayes, 22
Schooner Fortitude, Gammons, St. Thomas, 21
——Edward, Thomſon, Shelburne, 7
Sloop (N. Y.) Packet, Shaw, Rhode-Iſland, 1

NEW-YORK-CITY-LOTTERY.

City of *New-York*, ſs.

At a COMMON COUNCIL *held on Monday the ſecond day of Auguſt*, 1790;

PRESENT——RICHARD VARICK, Eſquire, Mayor.

ALDERMEN.

Iſaac Stoutenburgh, John Wylley, Jeremiah Wool, Daniel M'Cormick, Theophilus Beekman, Eſquires.

ASSISTANTS.

John Van Dyke, Stephen M'Crea, Peter T. Curtenius, William J. Elſworth, George Janeway, Aſſiſtants.

IT being repreſented to the Board, that it will be inconvenient as well as improper in this Board, to continue the ſale of the Lottery Tickets after the drawing thereof ſhall have commenced: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Managers of the Lottery do not ſell any Tickets after the drawing of the Lottery ſhall commence.

THE Board having this day reſolved that no Tickets ſhall be ſold by the Managers of the Lottery after the drawing thereof ſhall have commenced, and the Board being informed by the Managers, that there are ſtill ſome Tickets remaining on hand, and that many of the Citizens and others have this day applied to them to purchaſe Tickets, but that from the early hour at which the Drawing of the Lottery was directed to commence, they have not been able to ſupply all the Applicants: IN ORDER THEREFORE, to give thoſe who wiſh to become Adventurers an opportunity of obtaining Tickets,

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Lottery be poſtponed until *Thurſday* next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the drawing poſitively commence on that day; after which, no Tickets will be ſold.

Extract from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, *Clerk.*

DOVER, (NEW-HAMPSHIRE.)

Among the numerous writs which came before the Inferior Court, which was opened at the Court-House in this town on Tuesday last, there was one with the following return on the back: —

BY virtue hereof I've taken poor HILL,
Who to pay the demand has both ſtomach and will;
But fails in ability—Caſh he has none,
And curſedly plagu'd with the gravel and ſtone!
If to goal he muſt go, his joints, nerves and marrow
Muſt move ſlowly on, in a coach or wheelbarrow;
For on a car-horſe he can't poſſibly ride,
So feeble his limbs, ſuch a ſtitch in his ſide—
Your Sheriff thus makes his return, and he thinks
'Tis true, every tittle, witneſs SIM JENKS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CURIOUS SPRING.

MR. FENNO,

I ſhould be gratified by the inſertion of the following, if ſome of your philoſophic readers would furniſh a ſolution of the phenomenon.

ADJOINING South river (which empties into the Raritan) there is a ſpring of water from which a family is plentifully ſupplied for conſtant uſe at all ſeaſons of the year; even in the drieſt times a ſmall ſtream iſſues from the ſpring, excepting when the wind continues to blow from the North-Weſt, for more than two days ſucceſſively, when the water ſtops running—and if laded out, the ſpring (or rather the caſk inſerted in the ground) will remain empty until the wind changes from that direction—when it again becomes full and flows out as before, although the weather continues fair all the time. It is ſituated not more than 150 or 200 yards from the river, and is very little elevated above the ſurface of the water in the river, perhaps four or five feet (by eſtimation.) It is in a ſmall valley or gully, yet not in the loweſt part; the ground to the Weſt and North-Weſt riſes gradually to a conſiderable height. From ſome reſervoir in the adjacent hills it is to be ſuppoſed the ſpring receives its ſupply; that the North-Weſt winds ſhould have ſuch an effect as to ſtop that ſupply after two days continuance, and not until then, appears to me extraordinary; many ſprings are known to ebb and flow regularly, but I do not recollect any account of one ſimilarly affected; I hope it will arreſt ſome attention from thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to contemplate the works of nature, and examine with ſcrutinizing attention, when any thing occurs different from what we are generally accuſtomed to meet with. A. S.

New-Jerſey, July 24, 1790.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

AS I live near 300 miles from the ſeat of government, in this part of the country we depend upon your Gazette, for information reſpecting our national government.

The Funding Bill, as reported in committee of the Senate, appears to every one in this quarter to be, in one particular at leaſt, extremely wrong, viz.—rating *intereſt* below *principal*. We think it violates all the eſtabliſhed principles of equity, and the common ſenſe of mankind.

1ſt. It has ever been conſidered that intereſt was at leaſt as good as principal, in all public and private contracts and negociations; and in caſes where the intereſt was not duly paid, (as in the preſent caſe), juſtice required compenſation for ſuch delay of payment. 2d. Going upon the univerſal principle of mankind, many ſoldiers, and others, being under the neceſſity of ſelling ſome of their ſecurities, they ſold principal; ſuppoſing, if government made any proviſion for payment, it would firſt be for the intereſt; and they were confirmed in this belief, by the *taxes* which Congreſs required to be paid in *Indents*. 3d. Foreign purchaſes, have been of the principal, therefore *the bill* is calculated to *enrich* foreigners by *injuring* our people—and in violation of all the eſtabliſhed maxims of juſtice—conſequently the government would be conſidered as capricious, and muſt ſink in the eſtimation of wiſe men, at home and abroad, 4th. If the revenue is not equal to the wants of government, let *equal* juſtice be done, and the wiſe and good through the world, will juſtify our meaſures—but ſuch *partiality* muſt inevitably deſtroy our national character. 5th. The report of the Secretary met with the approbation of the people, as it was calculated to do equal juſtice, and conformable to the ſtate of our country—(and it is the general opinion through eight of the ſtates, where I have travelled within two months paſt, that if the Secretary's report had been adopted five months ago, the advantages to the United States by this time, would have been millions, as thereby the ſecurities would have riſen, and the vaſt ſums purchaſed by foreigner, would have brought ſo much more money into the country). 6th. Every debt, due in money, whether for ſupplies, perſonal ſervices, for intereſt, or for any thing elſe, where the faith of government has been pledged, or juſtice and honor requires payment, is conſidered by all impartial men as equal—and whenever government fund or pay their debts, there can be no diſtinction. Theſe are the prevailing ſentiments of the people of every claſs, and they are undoubtedly founded in the reaſon of things, conſequently ought never to be departed from.

We think, Mr. Printer, it is neceſſary that the opinion of common people, far from the ſeat of government, ſhould be publiſhed as well as the ſentiments of the learned in the great cities; for good rulers wiſh to know the ſentiments of the people, and when government proceeds upon one plain and equal ſcale, the people can ſee the line of juſtice, and will love and ſupport the government. But if one man's certificate for money due to him from the public, is made more valuable than another man's, for an equal ſum, who can think it right? A SOLDIER.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Feb. 20.

"The diſcouragement and gloom ſo lately prevalent here, has now given way to the ſpirit of active preparation and buſtle. The cauſe is the new alliance formed by the Porte with Pruſſia. The muſſulmen now entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes that the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia will enable them to repair the loſſes ſuffered in the late campaign with Ruſſia and Auſtria. The thirſt of battle fully poſſeſſes the Mahometans: Abundance of recruits flock in every day, and are immediately drafted off to ſome particular deſtination. The Miniſtry do not fail to profit by this appearance of zeal and ardour among the people: Nor are the common people only eager to teſtify their zeal; ſeveral opulent individuals have made offers of ſo great preſents to the Sultan, as to enable him to defray the expences of the war. Theſe, however, the Sultan refuſed; alledging that he does not want for them, and that his reſources are ſufficient for the war; a third campaign, therefore, is inevitable."

The grand Swediſh fleet is at ſea, and was ſpoken with by ſeveral ſhips off Bornholm, on the 3d inſtant. It conſiſts of 25 ſail of the line, 15 frigates, and a prodigious number of other armed veſſels.

BOSTON.

Dr. FRANKLIN recommends, in one of his letters, what he calls "*Air Bathing*," or riſing early in the morning and ſitting without clothes, half an hour, or an hour, according to the ſeaſon. In confirmation of the Dr's idea, is daily experience, for no diſadvantage ſcarcely ever follows from leaving off a thick garment and putting on a thin one, provided it is done in the morning. A correſpondent who has practiſed on the Dr's plan recommends it to thoſe invalids who have found the ſhock from ſea bathing too ſevere for them.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Eſtate of JAMES HUNTER, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water——Conſiſting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal Houſe, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of ſtones; one whereof French Burr, and every other neceſſary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the beſt method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the ſame, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all theſe buildings are of ſtone, extremely ſtrong and neat, of the beſt workmanſhip. The running geers, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiouſly and judiciouſly contrived, and performed in the moſt maſterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently diſpoſed and arranged at proper diſtances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to ſupply more large and extenſive works, and future improvements; cautiouſly ſecured and guarded againſt caſualties from freſhets, or nigh floods; has its ſource in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reaſonable degree of quantity, is at pleaſure collected and turned in by a compleat ſet of well conſtructed ſtrong dams, which have not broke, or given way, ſince their formation, near nineteen years paſt.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greateſt part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered ſo at a ſmall expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of ſhops and utenſils for mechanical buſineſs of different kinds, houſes for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, moſtly wooded, including ſome Farms and meadow land. *Alſo*, will be offered for ſale, a number of valuable Slaves, ſuch as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. Theſe works have advantages over any in America, particularly in reſpect to the ſale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the ſouthward thereof, to moſt of which extenſive, rich and fertile country, there is eaſy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might ſhare the cuſtom, or vie with its manufactory—ſome other peculiar advantages that can beſt be pointed out on the premiſes, which on application will be ſhewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very eaſy for the purchaſer, by

ADAM HUNTER, or ABNER VERNON. } Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790. (3w.)

Treaſury Department,

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the firſt day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty firſt day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabiſh, to the Miami Village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venangand Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayega river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt, } *per. 100 rations,*
Two quarts of vinegar, } *per. 100 rations,*
Two pounds of ſoap, } *per. 100 rations,*
One pound of Candles. } *per. 100 rations,*

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

AUGUST 4.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits,	5/6.	Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum,	4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do.	18/
St. Croix, do.	4/8.	Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Country, do.	3/2.	Pipe do. do.	9l.
Molaſſes,	2/4.	Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Brandy,	7/.	Do. do. heading,	8l.
Geneva,	5/3.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/.	Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. a 72/.	Do. French do.	5l.
Loaf, do.	1/4.	Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
Lump. do.	1/2½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10d.
Pepper,	2/9.	Red wood, per ton,	16l.
Pimento,	1/6.	Fuſtick,	10l.
Coffee,	1/3. 1/4.	Beaver, per lb.	12/. a 16/.
Indigo, (Caroljna)	3/. a 6/.	Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Do. French,	18/. 10/.	Grey fox,	4/7.
Rice,	25/.	Martin,	4/10.
Superfine Flour,	56/.	Racoon,	3/6 a 7/6.
Common do.	52/.	Muſkrat,	10d. a 14d.
Rye do.	30/. a 28/.	Beaver hats,	64/.
Indian Meal,	18/. 20/.	Caſtor do.	48/.
Rye,	5/. pr. buſh.	Chocolate,	14d.
Wheat,	8/. a 9/.	Cocoa.	70/. a 80/.
Corn, (Southern)	3/6.	Cotton,	/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/.	Tar, pr. bar.	11/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	54/.	Pitch,	12/. a 13/.
Pork, firſt quality,	80/.	Turpentine,	22/. a 23/.
Oats,	2/2.	Tobacco, James River,	4d. a 3½d.
Flax-ſeed,	5/.	Do. York,	4d. a 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/. 24/.	Do. Rappahanock,	2d a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½d.
Do. bloomery,	25l. a 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2d a 3½d.
Swedes do.	45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Ruſſia do.	30l.	Do. bars,	68/.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. a 9l.	Do. Shot,	68/.
German ſteel,	9d. per lb.	Red lead,	68/.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	14d.	White do. dry.	95/.
Do. do. do. 6d.	12d.	White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½d.	Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½d a 8½d.	Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Do. do. do. 12d.		Mould do.	11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do. 20d.		Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Do. do. do, 24d.		Soap,	5d. a 8d.
Pot aſh, per ton,	42l. 10/.	Caſtile ſoap,	9d. a 10d.
Pearl aſh,	55l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15d.
Bees-wax per lb.	2/.	Country do.	5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. a 30/.	Butter,	8d.
Herrings,	18/. 16/.	Hyſon tea,	9/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.	Sequin do.	6/6.
Dominico, do.	9d.	Bohea do.	2/4.
Honduras, do.	7d.	Ginſeng,	2/. a 2/6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.	8l.	Starch Poland,	7d.
Do. chipped.	14l.	Snuff,	2/3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
1 inch do.	5l.	Liverpool do.	2/.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Port,	46l.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.	Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.	Teneriff,	4/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.	Fyall,	3/3.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/	Spermaceti do,	6/.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.	Shaker-down hhds.	3/6
1 inch do.	4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	80/
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.	Nail rods, pr. ton,	34/. 36/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
		Whale do. pr. barrel,	50 a 59/

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/6. INDENTS 7/.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled. "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this State, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Saliſbury, are hereby notified, That the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of ſaid SHELDON's eſtate, will attend to the buſineſs of their appointment on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JACOBUS DAVIS, in ſaid Saliſbury, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly.—The intereſt of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, JOHN BIRD, } Truſtees.

Saliſbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.

This day publiſhed,

And to be ſold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF

ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,

On various ſubjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.